IEEE 802.3 Ethernet Working Group
Liaison Communication

Source:	IEEE 802.3 Working Group[1]	
To:	Glenn Parsons	Chair, ITU-T SG15 [redacted]
	Jean-Marie Fromenteau	Rapporteur, ITU-T Q1/15 [redacted]
	Dekun Liu	Associate Rapporteur, ITU-T Q1/15 [redacted]
	Hiroshi Ota	Advisor, ITU-T SG15 [redacted]
CC:	Alpesh Shah	Secretary, IEEE-SA Standards Board Secretary, IEEE-SA Board of Governors [redacted]
	James Gilb	Chair, IEEE 802 LMSC [redacted]
	Jon Lewis	Secretary, IEEE 802.3 Ethernet Working Group [redacted]
	Adam Healey	Vice-chair, IEEE 802.3 Ethernet Working Group [redacted]
From:	David Law	Chair, IEEE 802.3 Ethernet Working Group [redacted]

Subject: IEEE 802.3 update on HNT standardization work plan

Approval: Agreed at IEEE 802.3 interim meeting, Munich, Germany, 14 May 2026

Dear Mr Parsons and members of ITU-T SG15,

Thank you for your continued interest in the work of IEEE 802.3 concerning the HNT Standardization Work Plan.

The following provides an update on the current status of HNT related documents and work within the IEEE 802.3 working group (HNT Standards Overview and Work Plan, Section 6/IEEE/IEEE802.3):

IEEE Std 802.3-2022 *Standard for Ethernet* is the current revision. This revision has eleven approved amendments and one corrigendum: IEEE Std 802.3dd-2022, IEEE Std 802.3cs-2022, IEEE Std 802.3db-2022, IEEE Std 802.3ck-2022, IEEE Std 802.3de-2022, IEEE Std 802.3cx-2023, IEEE Std 802.3cz-2023, IEEE Std 802.3cy-2023, IEEE Std 802.3df-2024, IEEE Std 802.3-2022/Cor 1-2025, IEEE Std 802.3da-2026, and IEEE Std 802.3dk-2026.

The following are example HNT applicable technologies in IEEE Std 802.3-2022 (including its amendments):

[1] This document solely represents the views of the IEEE 802.3 Working Group and does not necessarily represent a position of the IEEE, the IEEE Standards Association, or IEEE 802.

- The 10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX and 1000BASE-T specifications for operation over various grades of twisted pair cabling have long been used as a home networking technology, and they continue to be applicable.
- 2.5GBASE-T, 5GBASE-T and 10GBASE-T provide a migration path for higher bandwidth home networks.
- Home gateways typically include both IEEE Std 802.11 specified capabilities and either 10/100 Mb/s, 10/100/1000 Mb/s, or 10/100/1000/2500 Mb/s Ethernet ports.
- IEEE Std 802.3-2022 includes single-pair Ethernet PHYs, 10BASE-T1L, 10BASE-T1S, and the recently approved 10BASE-T1M, to serve building automation needs. These provide a migration path to wired Ethernet for a variety of operational technology needs, such as access control, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and smart building sensors.
- 1000BASE-RHA is a plastic optical fiber port type targeted for home networks.
- Fiber optic Ethernet port types would be applicable to HNT especially in cases where a non-conductive medium is required. It is appropriate to note that BASE-T port types are not specified for outdoor cable installations.
- For access to the home, the approved standard includes various speeds of operation for Ethernet Passive Optical Networks, including the recently approved Bidirectional 100 Gb/s Optical Access PHYs 100GBASEBR10, 100GBASE-BR20, and 100GBASE-BR40.
- The standard also includes DTE Power via the MDI (also called Power over Ethernet) capabilities applicable to HNT (e.g., to provide power to security equipment). These specifications include multiple options for BASE-T cabling also providing options for amount of power provided to the Powered Device.

Other optional Ethernet capabilities have relevance to HNT including:

- *Standard for Ethernet Structure of Management Information version 2 (SMIv2) Data Model Definitions* is a revised version of SNMP management capabilities for Ethernet and has been published as IEEE Std 802.3.1-2024.
- *Standard for Ethernet - YANG Data Model Definitions* is a revised version of the YANG management capabilities for Ethernet is a revision of the Ethernet YANG models and has been published as IEEE Std 802.3.2-2025.

The IEEE P802.3dp project includes in its scope the specification of requirements and restrictions for supporting the IEEE 802.3 ‘plug-and-play’ interoperability model for Single-Pair Power over Ethernet (SPoE), which may impact some home networking applications. Information about this Task Force can be found at the URL https://www.ieee802.org/3/dp/.

The IEEE P802.3dq Pin-optimized PHY Interfaces Task Force includes in its scope the specification of a MAC interface with no more than 8 pins for Ethernet PHYs up to 100 Mb/s. Information about this Task Force can be found at the URL https://www.ieee802.org/3/dq/.

The IEEE P802.3dt Ethernet Metadata Services Task Force is defining mechanisms to communicate metadata without changing the definition of the MAC service interface by including per-packet metadata in the Ethernet preamble and using ordered sets to transmit per-link metadata. Information about this Task Force can be found at the URL https://www.ieee802.org/3/dt/.

Approved amendments to IEEE Std 802.3-2022 and current projects enhance capabilities for many other Ethernet application areas.

The contact information for the chair of IEEE 802.3 in Section 7 is current.

We wish to thank the leadership and members of ITU-T SG15 for the opportunity to coordinate references to our work programs and we look forward to such continuing cooperation with ITU-T SG15 in the future.

Sincerely,
David Law
Chair, IEEE 802.3 Ethernet Working Group